

ドイツのライン川沿岸における革新的文化観光 ? 地域発展と現場での成果 : エーバーバッハ修道院が示す新たな規範?

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Innovative Cultural Tourism on the German River Rhine

Regional Development and Local Success: How the Monastery Kloster Eberbach Sets New Standards

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Abstract

As a famous tourist destination in Europe and Germany, the River Rhine is still attracting many tourists from all over the world. For the most part, the scenery and rich cultural heritage of the region is well preserved. However, compared to tourism throughout Germany, tourist numbers are stagnating on the Rhine. Probably not all target groups feel addressed. At the same time, the monastery Kloster Eberbach in the Rheingau area shows how proper heritage management makes a difference. This paper analyses latest trends in the area, looks at its strengths and weaknesses, and discusses possible reasons for success in cultural tourism.s

Keywords: River Rhine, cultural tourism, heritage, Eberbach monastery

Introduction and Background

The River Rhine is one of the oldest and most celebrated tourist destinations in Germany. In the late 18th and early 19th centuries, famous writers and composers such as Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, Friedrich Schlegel and Clemens Brentano toured the valley and praised the Rhine passionately. After that, tourism started with the nobility visiting the Rhine valley on their “Grand Tour” through Europe.

Recognizing this trend, the British travel entrepreneur Thomas Cook offered trips to the Rhine from 1855 to a wider audience. His business developed fast. As a result, visitors from England and the Netherlands became the most numerous foreign visitors on the Rhine, which is still true today (Dombrowsky 2011). Furthermore, in the past decades, Japanese tourists also discovered the River Rhine, recently followed by the Chinese as well.

What are the reasons for this success? The introduction to this paper offers some first hints to answer this basic question. The reason why the River Rhine has been a successful tourist destination for over 150 years lies in the combination of two key factors:

First, the main reason is the particular atmosphere of the place, provided by various *natural* and *cultural assets*. The river is surrounded by stunning scenery with rocks, steep slopes, woods and

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vineyards (Figure 1). Notably, the extended vine fields and its terraces have shaped the *cultural landscape* along the River Rhine for a period of over 1,000 years¹⁾. Needless to say, these vine fields offer delicious, world-class wines, which are consumed and appreciated by many tourists. In addition, there exists a rich cultural heritage along the river valley, consisting of picturesque villages, as well as medieval castles and monasteries, which make a romantic atmosphere. For instance, along the river section of the World Heritage "Oberes Mittelrheintal" alone there are 40 castles and even more historic towns just within the World Heritage Cultural Landscape²⁾ (Figure 2).

Second, another reason for the success of this area is its long-term *promotion and marketing*. By offering the first package tours to British, Dutch, and later also American tourists, Thomas Cook promoted the Rhine valley as a destination on the international tourist map. Many of these tourists wrote fanciful travel reports, which at that time – in addition to word-of-mouth propaganda – were the only source of information for curious imitators (Dombrowsky 2011). Traveling the Rhine became a fashion. In the course of time, the romantic image of the Rhine solidified and became a source of inspiration to many people.

What is the difference between then and now? Touring the Rhine in the old days necessitated slow movement by sailing and rowing boats. Visitors travelled the area intensively, with many stopovers and overnight-stays (Figure 3). From the mid-19th century, the revolution of the transport system by upcoming steam ships and train connections accelerated the speed of travel. This led to a reduction in the length of stays, which had consequences for travel patterns. In addition, the demands of modern tourists are very high. Furthermore, there are landscape changes. Basically, the river scenery and cultural landscape have been largely preserved, but creeping changes cannot be denied. Such changes and challenges will be addressed in the next section.



Figure 1: "Rheinsteig" hiking trail near Kaub, typical **River Rhine Scenery** with its vine fields, woods, castles and riverscape. Source: Dominik Ketz, Rheinland-Pfalz Tourismus GmbH ©

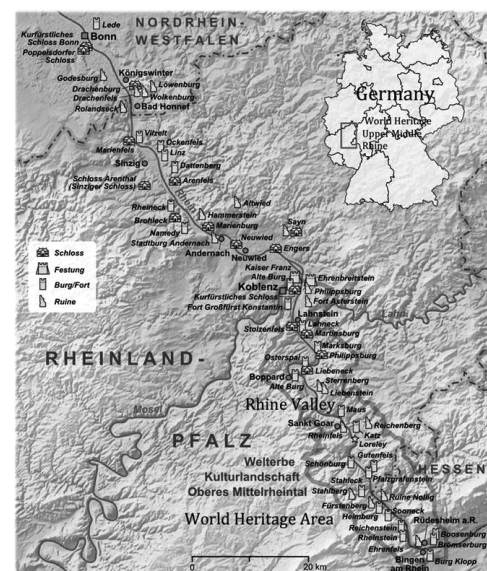


Figure 2: The World Heritage Cultural Landscape Upper Middle Rhine. Source: Wikipedia "von Lencer", edited by author



Figure 3: Caspar Scheuren: *Lustige Rheinfahrt* [Pleasing Rhine Trip] 1839 Source: Wikimedia Commons (image is in the public domain due to its age)

Purpose and Method of Study

Focusing on the German River Rhine, the *purpose of this study* is to illustrate selected key characteristics, challenges, and future-orientated approaches in contemporary rural heritage tourism. Firstly, I will analyze the regional situation (1). Subsequently, I will present a case study of an ancient Catholic (Cistercian) monastery as a concrete example of what is actually possible on the spot (2). Finally, I will discuss the case of the monastery in the context of the regional situation.

- (1) With regard to the regional situation, I have requested available data about tourism and the environment from local authorities, tourist offices and citizens' groups (NPOs). I have focused on foreign tourist arrivals in the region, compared to the nationwide trend in overall Germany. I have asked tourist offices about the tourists' interests and preferences. Additionally, I have examined landscape changes with possible impact on the quality of the destination: impact by infrastructure development (noise pollution by freight trains) and impact by land use change of vine fields (abandoned fields on steep slopes). For details and sources of evidence see Table 1, Step 1: Regional Analysis (below).
- (2) Next, I have surveyed an ancient Catholic (Cistercian) monastery (Kloster Eberbach) as a case study. Its significance lies in the fact that despite its rural location (outside the famous World Heritage Area "Upper Middle Rhine Valley") it has been a very successful destination in recent years. I have asked leading staff of the monastery foundation and wine-growing estate about its organizational structure and mode of operation, as well as efforts on restoration, wine production, sustainability, event management, and tourist numbers. Details and sources of evidence are defined in Table 1, Step 2: Local Analysis (case study).

Results

Step 1: Regional Analysis

a) Investigation area

The following map shows the investigation area (Figure 4). It consists of the Middle Rhine Valley between the cities of Koblenz (North) and Mainz (Southwest). The zone from Koblenz to Bingen shows the World Heritage "Upper Middle Rhine Valley". The zone from Bingen to Mainz is known as the "Rheingau" area, where the case study site "Kloster Eberbach" is situated next to Eltville (marked by a small black oval dotted line). Together, these two zones represent the landscape observation area in this paper. The catchment area of available tourist data is illustrated by the wider grey oval dotted line³⁾. The latest and detailed foreign tourist arrival data was only available for the Rheingau area.

b) Tourist numbers and stream of visitors

In his study, Dombrowsky analyzed visitor arrivals and their average length of stay in the World

Study Method: Objects of Investigation and Sources of Information

Step 1: Regional Analysis	The Middle Rhine Valley and Rheingau Area
Objects of investigation	Details, reasons, sources of evidence
<p><u>A. Investigation area:</u> The German River Rhine as a tourist destination. The Middle Rhine Valley between the cities of Koblenz and Wiesbaden/Mainz</p>	<p>This area includes the UNESCO World Heritage “Upper Middle Rhine Valley” and the adjacent “Rheingau” area. It is the most important river section for Rhine tourism. In addition, the case study site (step 2) is situated within this area. The following counties are included: Rheingau-Taunus-Kreis, Koblenz (Kreisfreie Stadt), Mayen-Koblenz, Rhein-Lahn-Kreis, and Mainz-Bingen.</p>
<p><u>B. Tourism: foreign visitors</u> The overall tourism trend and recent tourist numbers (foreign tourist arrivals, Inbound Tourism).</p>	<p>This study focusses on the Inbound Tourism trend, as our area has been a major destination for foreign tourists over a long period of time. Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Dombrowsky, M. (2011): [New Touristic Offers in the Upper Middle Rhine Valley]. Latest inclusive tourism study of the main investigation area. 2) [The Regional Database Germany]: Statistical data in the form of standard tables. Data derived from the Regional Statistical Data Catalog of the German Federal Statistical Office and the statistical offices of corresponding federal states (Länder). 3) Websites of various cooperative tourism initiatives of the region (see online references) 4) Survey of local tourism organizations (info by e-mail)
<p><u>C. Landscape changes</u> Changes of the cultural landscape that are likely to have impact on the integrity and atmosphere as a (romantic) tourist destination</p>	<p>Without any doubt, cultural landscape is of importance for this destination. Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Pro Rheintal e. V. (NPO) - impact of train infrastructure development on the Rhine valley (phone call with chairman Frank Gross on 2016/11/14 and website http://www.pro-rheintal.de/) 2) Regional Council of Darmstadt, Department of Viticulture - Dr. Christian Fischer. Land use change on terraced vine fields, with numbers of recent years and photos on-site (info by e-mail) 3) Peter Seyffardt, President of the “Rheingauer Weinbauverband” (regional viticulture union) - land use change in terraced vine fields (info by e-mail)
Step 2: Local Analysis (case study)	The former monastery “Kloster Eberbach”
Objects of investigation	Details, reasons, sources of evidence
<p><u>A. Object of investigation (historical summary)</u></p>	<p>The former Cistercian monastery “Kloster Eberbach” near the town Eltville am Rhein. This well-preserved heritage played an important role for viticulture and regional development of the Rheingau. However, the rural location makes it difficult to attract visitors. Being successful nevertheless is remarkable. Sources:</p> <p>Dr. Hartmut Heinemann, Hessian State Archives (info by e-mail) Dr. Wolfgang Riedel, historian, Kloster Eberbach “Circle of Friends” (phone call)</p>
<p><u>B. Landscape features and historical building stock</u></p>	<p>The monastery’s landscape setting and its historical building stock make the heritage authentic and outstanding. Sources (all information and data via e-mail):</p> <p>Ms. Anke Haupt, Hessische Staatsweingüter GmbH Kloster Eberbach (Hesse State Wineries), Quality Management Mr. Michael Palmen, Stiftung Kloster Eberbach (foundation), marketing, press & fundraising, event management and guided tours Ms. Dipl.-Ing. Dagmar Söder, Chief Conservator, Landesamt für Denkmalpflege Hessen, cultural landscape analysis</p>
<p><u>C. Organization and management</u></p>	<p>To learn from “Kloster Eberbach” for heritage tourism means to understand its organizational structure and mode of operation. Main focus for heritage tourism is the rich event culture. What the monastery has to offer for its guests in terms of scenery, monuments, culture, winetasting, and hospitality is their point. Sources:</p> <p>Ms. Anke Haupt, Hessische Staatsweingüter GmbH Kloster Eberbach (wine estate), Quality Management Mr. Michael Palmen, Stiftung Kloster Eberbach (foundation), marketing, press & fundraising, event management and guided tours Website: http://kloster-eberbach.de/en/monastery</p>

Table 1: *Study objective, methods, sources*

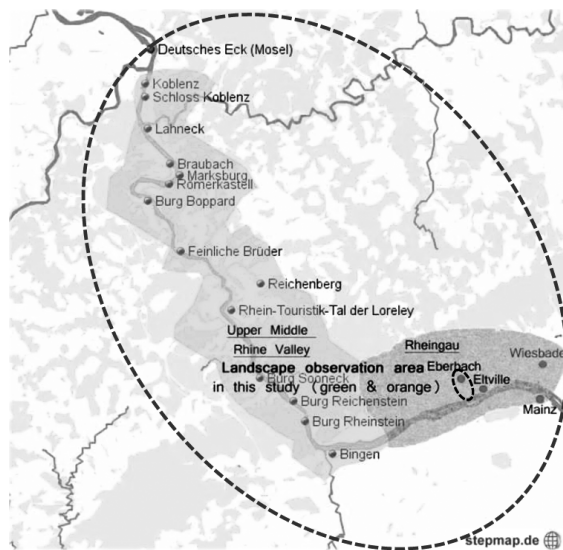


Figure 4: The investigation area of this study (Middle Rhine & Rheingau) Source: Base map from "Openstreetmap" (edited by author)

Year	Arrivals
2007	319,955
2008	300,457
2009	279,956
2010	283,482
2011	278,596
2012	284,350
2013	289,120
2014	294,952
Percentage change from 2007-2014: -8%	

Table 2: Foreign tourist arrivals to the Middle Rhine & Rheingau. Source: The Regional Database Germany

Heritage Upper Middle Rhine Valley over a period of 23 years (1995-2008). He showed that the average length of stay in the area is short. It dropped slightly from 2,4 nights in 1995 to 2,3 in 2008. At the same time, the overall number of visitors has been stable (Dombrowsky 2011:117).

In line with these results, the current trend from 2007 to 2014 for the World Heritage Upper Middle Rhine Valley and the Rheingau area has been reviewed for this paper⁴⁾. In recent years, we see a decline in foreign visitor arrivals from 320,000 in 2007 to 295,000 in 2014 (values rounded). The number in 2014 is 92% of the number in 2007, hence a visitor decline of 8 % within seven years (grey-colored rows in Table 2).

By contrast, the nationwide trend shows a strong increase of foreign tourists visiting Germany, from over 24 million in 2007 to nearly 33 million in 2014. The number of 2014 is 135% of the number in 2007, hence an increase of 35% within the same time span of seven years (grey-colored rows in Table 3).

Next, let us have a closer look on foreign tourist arrivals in the Rheingau area, where our case study site is located. The total number of visitors from abroad declined, from 102,000 in 2008 to 94,500 in 2015 (Table 4, values rounded). The number in 2015 is 93% of the number in 2008, hence a visitor decline of 7 % in the Rheingau area within seven years. Here, we see a very similar local trend as for the overall Middle Rhine Valley (Table 2). For the year 2009, the corresponding chart shows a clear slump in visitor numbers (Figure 5). The stream of visitors then recovered. Since 2014, a further downturn has occurred.

Year	Arrivals
2007	24,420,672
2008	24,884,017
2009	24,219,634
2010	26,875,288
2011	28,351,523
2012	30,410,491
2013	31,545,132
2014	32,999,298
Percentage change from 2007-2014: +35%	

Table 3: Foreign tourist arrivals to Germany. Source: The Regional Database Germany

Furthermore, if we look at the most significant countries tourist arrivals shown in Table 4, we notice a rather stable stream of visitors from most European countries. A sharp decline is registered for the UK and Japan. In particular, for Japan, the number of visitors in 2015 (5,640) is only 38% of the number in 2008 (14,615). Possible reasons for this trend will be a subject in the discussion.

Foreign Tourist Arrivals in the Destination Rheingau Area 2008-2015

Country of origin (permanent residence)	Arrivals (total)	Arrivals (total)	Arrivals (total)	Arrivals (total)	Arrivals (total)	Arrivals (total)	Arrivals (total)	Arrivals (total)
Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
From abroad (total)*	102,063	93,441	99,304	99,825	99,515	102,153	100,275	94,521
Denmark	11,984	11,664	14,232	12,455	11,955	10,852	10,290	9,508
France	4,414	3,985	4,604	4,005	3,662	3,443	4,216	4,431
Netherlands	8,279	8,665	8,433	8,239	8,338	8,679	9,292	10,152
Norway	4,156	3,264	3,173	3,081	3,365	4,328	3,917	3,057
Switzerland	5,744	5,341	5,341	7,287	6,623	6,096	5,508	5,430
United,Kingdom,(U.K.)	15,170	15,049	14,519	13,904	12,018	12,639	13,558	12,673
Asia,(total),*	17,143	13,866	15,346	16,410	18,573	20,858	18,441	14,549
China,(incl.,Hongkong)	597	821	762	1,051	1,578	2,739	5,304	5,699
Japan	14,615	11,728	13,117	12,835	14,547	14,953	9,602	5,640
United,States,(U.S.A.)	5,494	4,490	6,008	6,208	6,075	6,856	6,095	5,923

*Please notice: Since this is a table extract and some countries are not reproduced here, the total sum does not correspond to the sum of the indicated numbers of individual countries.

Table 4: *Foreign Tourist Arrivals in the Rheingau Area 2008-2015 (total) and most significant countries.*

Source: © Hessisches Statistisches Landesamt, Wiesbaden, 2016 (edited by author).

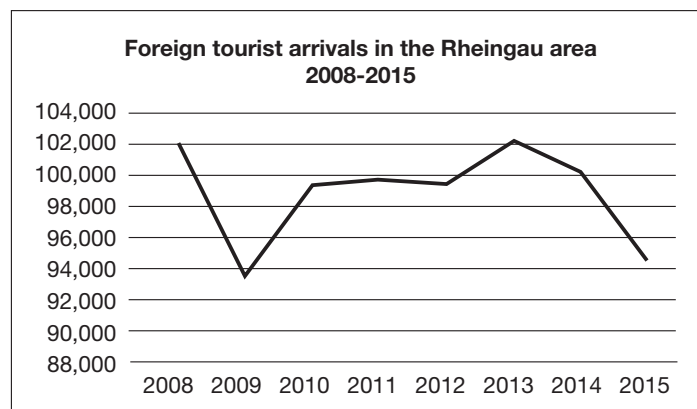


Figure 5: *Foreign tourist arrivals in the Rheingau area 2008-2015. Compare with Table 4, row 1 "From abroad"*

c) *Landscape changes*

The fact that the "Upper Middle Rhine Valley" has been designed as a World Heritage Cultural Landscape underlies the importance of landscape for this destination. At first glance, even with modern infrastructure development, the River Rhine landscape seems almost intact. Only on closer inspection does it become clear that there are some challenges to be faced.

1) Scenic changes and noise pollution by trains running through the Rhine Valley

Historically, from the 1860s, the first railway lines were constructed in the valley of the Middle Rhine, directly alongside the river. For this, rocks had to be blown up, tunnels built and vineyards removed. Such constructions meant a scenic loss, including a loss of romantic atmosphere to some degree (Dombrowsky 2011:63). In many places, the railroad tracks also separated the cities from the riverbank, which led to scenic impact (ibid). The consequences are still visible today, although contemporary visitors may be used to this (compare Figure 6 with Figure 7).

However, more problematic is severe *noise pollution* by *freight trains* passing through the Rhine valley. A passing train produces a sound with a volume of 100 decibels, which is proven to be harmful to health. In the Rhine valley, an unfortunate combination of a high number of trains per day (~400) and night (~100), outdated freight vehicles, and the steep valley slopes reflect and intensify the noise (Figure 8). Such regular railway noise is not only a burden to local residents, but also a major tourist problem, especially in terms of overnight tourism (Gross 2016)⁵.

To counter this serious problem, the NPO citizens group “Pro Rheintal” has been founded in 2007. With the help of various scientists, it was recognized that noise must be muted at source. The greatest noise source in rail traffic is the contact surface between the wheel and the rail. Above all, outdated freight vehicles make the biggest noise, as they use *grey cast iron brakes* that push directly onto the wheel surfaces. The wheel tread surfaces are thereby intertwined, giving rise to a rushing sound. This can be solved by using plastic instead of grey cast iron, which has been used for trucks for decades (Gross 2016).

As a result of its countless efforts, “Pro Rheintal”



Figure 6: *Tanner, Johann Jakob: Bingen am Rhein around 1840, before road and railway constructions (image is in the public domain due to its age)*



Figure 7: *Railway tracks between the riverbank and settlements today, in the same Middle Rhine area. Source: <http://www.pro-rheintal.de/>*

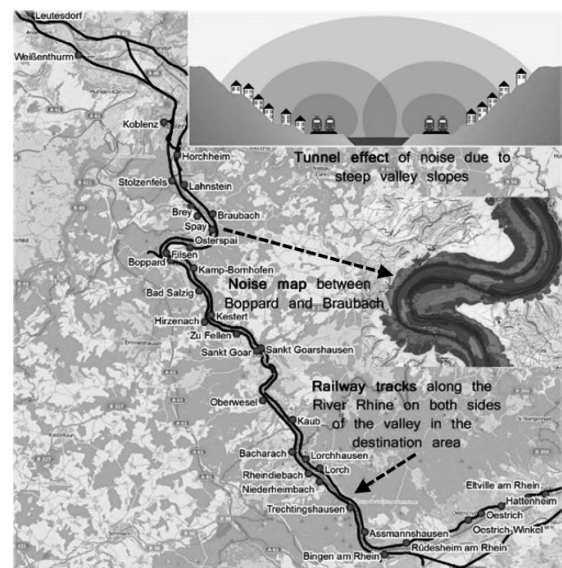


Figure 8: *Railway tracks, noise map and the tunnel effect of noise in the investigation area (Middle Rhine & Rheingau). Source: <http://www.pro-rheintal.de/> (edited by author).*

has been able to achieve an agreement that 50% of freight cars will be retooled with new, more silent plastic brakes by the end of 2016, and 100% by 2020. In addition, *rail web shields* from the Japanese manufacturer Sekisui provide noise reduction on the rail, which has already been implemented on both sides of the Rhine⁶⁾. Using cutting-edge technology, a small noise barrier made of metal is attached directly to the rail and fixed with a special material (Calmoon) to prevent these plates from resonating (Figure 9). This reduces the sound effectively (ibid).

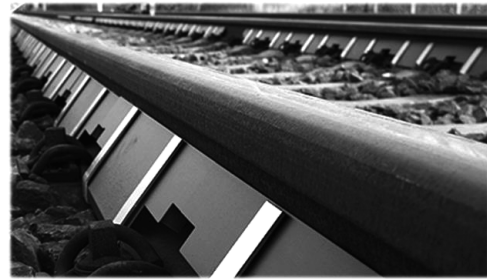


Figure 9: Latest Calmoon Rail Railtrack noise shielding made by Sekisui (Japanese manufacturer).

Source: <http://www.pro-rheintal.de/>

2) Scenic changes due to abandoned vine fields along the Rhine Valley

Another issue for the landscape is related to wine production. Vine terraces have shaped the cultural landscape along the River Rhine since long before tourism arrived (Burggraaff 2001). Together with a rich historical heritage, these vine terraces served as a main scenic feature for tourists visiting the Rhine Valley. Without its vine field scenery, the Middle Rhine Valley would not have become a World Heritage Site (Mittelrhein-Wein e.V. 2016⁷⁾).

However, following the mechanization of viticulture and higher labor costs since the 1960s, it became economically less profitable to operate viticulture on the Rhine, especially on steep slopes. Dombrowsky (2011:48) shows a table of Kramer (2005:70) with the area of vineyards in the Upper Middle Rhine Valley.

According to these data, within four decades, the area under cultivation dropped by 40%. At the same time, Dombrowsky (2011) mentions financial incentives as a countermeasure, in order to stop the loss of vine fields along the River Rhine.

Based on this information, the present essay examines the development of viticulture on steep slopes in recent years. It is interesting to learn that regional experts have become very active in tackling this problem. On the one hand, it is true that abandoned vineyards have been a serious problem. We still see vineyards which have



Figure 10: Advanced succession of an abandoned vineyard terrace on the Middle Rhine Valley. Source: Regional Council of Darmstadt, Department of Viticulture ©



Figure 11: Aerial view of wine fields in Lorchhausen. Upper part: Abandoned fields. The hill is covered up with bushes. Trails between the former fields are still visible. Bottom part: Wine fields still under cultivation. Source: Regional Council of Darmstadt, Department of Viticulture © (edited by author)

grown completely out of control. Without countermeasures, such slopes will become forests within a few decades (see Figure 10 and Figure 11).

On the other hand, recent developments are encouraging. Since the 1990s, there exists an agricultural support program in the State of Hesse⁸⁾, available for winemakers who continue to cultivate steep slopes (a program called HALM). In 2003 the program was notified to the European Union (EU-Regulation No. 1308/2013).

Official statistics of Table 5 show a consolidation of the vineyards in Hesse. In particular, the strong loss of land in the past has been effectively stopped. We now see a moderate increase in the overall cultivated land area (106%), and a strong increase in subsidized vineyard area on steep slopes (263% of the area in 1999). Information provided by local tourist agencies and the Rheingau viticulture union underline this positive trend. Asked if changes in the landscape due to abandoned vine fields are perceived by the tourists, the author received the following reply:

*"If only individual parcels are laid, this is not the case. But if there are larger (abandoned) areas, the visitors, perhaps unconsciously, might notice the change in the landscape. However, there is currently no increase in the fallow land area. When bare areas are visible, these are usually vineyards that are replanted."*⁹⁾

Figure 12 shows exactly such a replanted or recultivated vineyard.

Overall vineyard area of the Rheingau		Subsidized vineyard area in hectares within 15 years	
Year	Area in ha	Year	Area in ha
2008	334	1999	106
2009	336	2004	202
2010	340	2009	236
2011	341	2010	240
2012	345	2011	267
2013	350	2012	272
2014	351	2013	272
2015	353	2014	279
Area 2015 ompared to 2008: 106 %		Area in 2014 compared to 1999: 263%	

Table 5: Overall vineyard area in the Rheingau (left) and subsidized steep slopes (right). Source: same as in Figure 11



Figure 12: Recultivation of an abandoned vineyard on a steep slope, promoted with agricultural funds by the state of Hesse and the EU. Source: Regional Council of Darmstadt, Department of Viticulture ©

Discussion & Conclusion 1: Regional Analysis

First let us discuss tourism figures. As the figures above demonstrate, overall foreign tourist numbers to the Rhine Valley are stagnating, while they are rising for all of Germany. What could be the reason for this gap? There is probably no simple answer. Still, the author would like to share a few thoughts.

When giving lectures about tourism and culture at Toyo University, I noticed that most students

don't know anything about the River Rhine. The same holds true for private talks with other young people in Japan. However, when talking to older people, many of them know or even have been travelling to this destination. This is indicative of a generation gap. Table 4 shows a sharp decline of Japanese tourists to the Rheingau in the past seven years (-38%). This decline means that the tourist industry in the River Rhine has to do more to reach younger people. Undoubtedly, the region has much to offer. Cooperation among municipalities for image-building is increasing, and a modern tourism infrastructure is developing, such as wine trails, wine tasting, and various cultural events, including castle tours and interactive museums for children and teenagers, and spa, sauna and wellness package deals¹⁰⁾.

Nevertheless, it seems that few young Japanese people are attracted by this. From the author's perspective, it is necessary to change or expand the region's marketing strategy. By contrast, Chinese tourist numbers have skyrocketed in the same time span. This is not a big surprise, as the standard of living of many Chinese has improved. Some are now catching up on what Japanese people have been able to do since several decades ago.

Furthermore, generally speaking, travel has become almost global. This has made competition very fierce, even for established tourist destinations such as the Rhine.

Second, let us comment on the described landscape changes described above. On the basis of literature studies, the author expected serious landscape difficulties, especially for the vineyard landscape. After research and analysis of recent developments, however, he is really surprised.

For instance, it is remarkable that in only nine years, the citizen initiative *Pro Rheintal e.V.* has succeeded in solving the extensive noise problem by passing freight trains. And it is a great achievement to convince politicians to provide sound financial resources for the modernization of railway technology. Long-term effects for overnight tourism are also not to be underestimated. Who would like to spend a holiday (and night) on the "Romantic Rhine" with never ending noise from passing trains? Probably nobody. And that is why the noise reduction is so important and valuable.

Similarly, it is impressive how proactively the problem of abandoned vineyards on steep slopes has been handled. In the area investigated in this study, targeted agricultural incentives at state and EU level reach committed winegrowers on the ground. This helps with the preservation of an amazing cultural landscape. In rural Germany, agriculture, landscape preservation, and cultural tourism is increasingly regarded as a unified entity. Regional stakeholders, including responsible authorities, are now working together to solve problems that exceed individual areas of interest or expertise. It is the author's wish that such interdisciplinary cooperation might become a source of inspiration for preservation and cultural tourism in Japan, too, in particular for its rural areas.

Step 2: Local Analysis (Case Study)

a) Object of investigation (historical summary)

The monastery "Kloster Eberbach" is one of the most renowned and well preserved Cistercian

monasteries in Germany. It is located in the Rheingau county, next to the town “Eltville am Rhein”, elevated on the banks of the River Rhine (Figure 4, Figure 13).

In 1136, Cistercian monks came all the way from Clairvaux (France) to Eberbach. These monks were able to found Eberbach with the backing of Archbishop Adalbert I of Mainz. Within the following centuries, the monastery flourished, and acquired widely distributed farms, rural estates, and urban sales centres in the region (Riedel 2014, Heinemann 2014, 2015). Eberbach became the largest winemaker in Germany. In 1803, the abbey was dissolved by Prince Friedrich August von Nassau-Usingen and converted into a wine-growing domain¹¹⁾.

After World War II, the monastery came into the possession of the Federal State of Hesse, administrated by the Hessian State Wine Domains. In the course of time, the monastery buildings were threatened by increasing disintegration.

However, in 1986, the State of Hesse decided to renovate the entire monastery complex. In the same year, parts of the movie “The Name of the Rose” were filmed in this monastery¹²⁾. Thereby, it became increasingly well-known to the public. In 1998, the monastery complex was transferred into a public foundation, to provide access for the general public, and to continue its preservation.

What makes this monastery a great destination for heritage tourism? It is likely to be the combination of its landscape, historic building fabric, high-quality wine production, wine- tasting and gastronomy, and, above all, its various cultural events. In the following, all these factors are briefly mentioned; but due to limited space, I will focus on the organization and cultural program.

b) Landscape features and historical building stock

Kloster Eberbach’s location was selected carefully. Monasteries had to be self-sufficient. Access to fresh spring water and firewood provided by the nearby forest, animal husbandry, and orchards added to their lucrative viticulture. Söder (2007) reveals such traces of historical land use, which are still visible in the *landscape* (Figure 15, Figure 16). In order to make the context of this monastic



Figure 13: Monastery Kloster Eberbach near Eltville a. Rhein. Oldest wine map of the Rheingau county (ca. 1870s). Source: Kloster Eberbach (edited by author)



Figure 14: Kloster Eberbach, courtyard with former library. Source: Stadt Eltville ©

landscape tangible, the forgotten *Klosterrundweg* (cloister loop path) has been renovated and was opened in 2015. The cloister loop path gives access to the direct surroundings of the monastery.¹³⁾ It is visited by the tourists with interest (Palmen 2016).

To illustrate the *historic building stock* of the monastery itself is beyond the scope of this paper. However, it is worth mentioning that most of the historic buildings, e.g. the basilica, the monks' dormitory, and the old wine cellar can all be visited (Figure 17, Figure 18). Step by step, the 33 buildings of the monastery complex are being completely renewed by a general renovation, so far supported by the state of Hesse with an amount of 89 million euros (Jahresbericht 2015).

c) *Organization and management*

Finally, I will introduce the professional organization and management of Kloster Eberbach, which is outstanding. It is fair

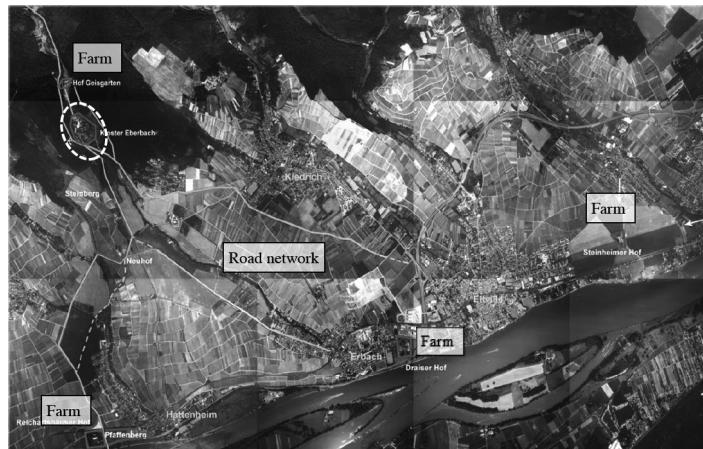


Figure 15: Aerial view on the monastic landscape Eberbach today. The oval dotted line shows the monastery. Pathways to its farms (through the vineyards) are visible. Source: Dagmar Söder, Landesamt für Denkmalpflege Hessen © (edited by author)

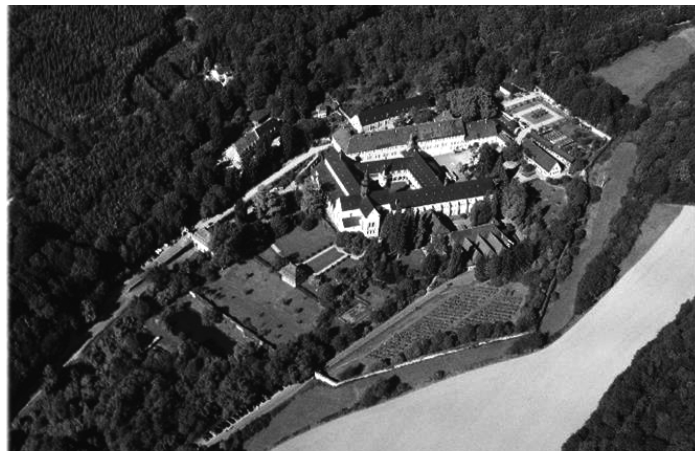


Figure 16: Aerial picture of Kloster Eberbach, still surrounded by a rich cultural landscape. Source: Dagmar Söder Landesamt für Denkmalpflege Hessen ©



Figure 17: Kloster Eberbach Monks' dormitory hall. Source: Stadt Eltville ©



Figure 18: Old wine cellar with original wine presses from the Middle Ages (still functional). Source: Stadt Eltville ©

to say that Eberbach's expertise sets new standards, especially for heritage tourism. Today Eberbach is run by three independent corporations, which are linked and promoted by a single umbrella brand named "Kloster Eberbach":

- 1) *Hessische Staatsweingüter GmbH Kloster Eberbach* (wine estate, wine production)
- 2) *Stiftung Kloster Eberbach* (foundation, cultural events in the monastery)
- 3) *Gastronomiebetriebe Kloster Eberbach* (hotel & gastronomy)

In the following, these three pillars of Eberbach are briefly explained:

First, the wine estate "Hessische Staatsweingüter GmbH" emerged from the former Hessian State Wine Domains. In 2003, it became a company, but it remains 100% the property of Hesse, with a statute underlying the goals for the wine estate, as for instance:

- To preserve the cultural landscape
- To continue wine production in a responsible manner, and
- To keep the steep vinery slopes in the Rheingau under cultivation

Today, to produce high-class wines, mainly Riesling, the wine estate uses cutting-edge technology (Figure 19). In 2014, they introduced a new optical sorting system, which can be used to sort grapes between ripe and rotten grapes. In addition, their wine is cultivated according to sustainable and green standards, using only a minimum of chemical fertilizers and pesticides (減農薬) in the fields (Figure 20). The wine estate also offers guided tours through the vineyards, with wine tastings outside (Haupt 2014).

Second, the foundation "Stiftung Kloster Eberbach" is responsible for a wide variety of cultural events in the monastery itself, including the preparation and implementation of a rich cultural program for different target groups. The foundation arranges classical concerts, guided tours, wine tasting sessions, and the marketing (Palmen 2016, Figure 21). This includes historical research by experts of the affiliated "Freundschaftskreis Eberbach" (Friends' Association). In addition, the foundation plans and supervises the ongoing restoration of the heritage site



Figure 19: *Modern wine production. Wooden barrel cellar. Source: Hessische Staatsweingüter GmbH Kloster Eberbach*



Figure 20: *Steinberg vineyard scenery on a warm summer day. Source: Hessische Staatsweingüter GmbH Kloster Eberbach*



Figure 21: *Guided tour in the Basilica of Eberbach Monastery. Source: Kloster Eberbach*

(Jahresbericht 2015).

In particularly, customer-oriented offers and services, such as wine tasting in different settings or special historical tours for children are to be mentioned.

How successful overall are these activities? On the one hand, the rising prominence and recognition of Eberbach in print may be interpreted as a sign of great success. In 2015, many regional and transregional print and online media featured articles about Eberbach. In addition, the monastery received the KOMPASS Prize from the Federal Association of German Foundations for the category “professional foundation management” (Jahresbericht 2015). This is a great honour. On the other hand,

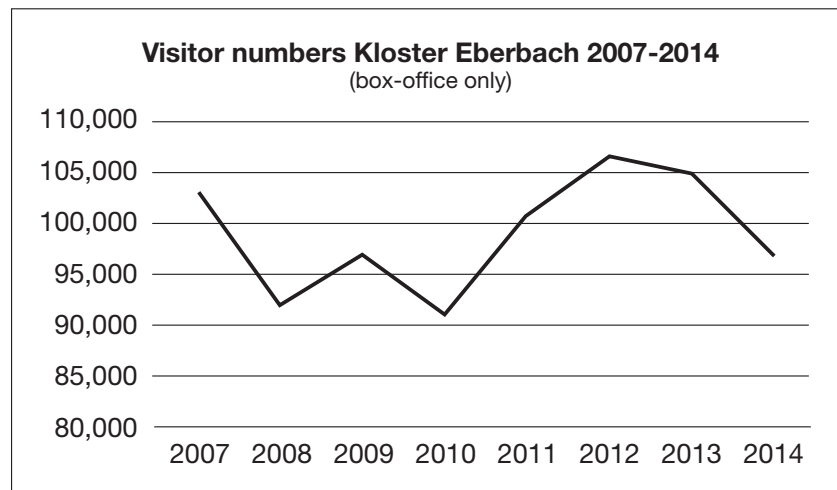


Figure 22: Visitor numbers to Kloster Eberbach 2007 - 2014 (box- office tickets only) Source: Kloster Eberbach © (edited by author)

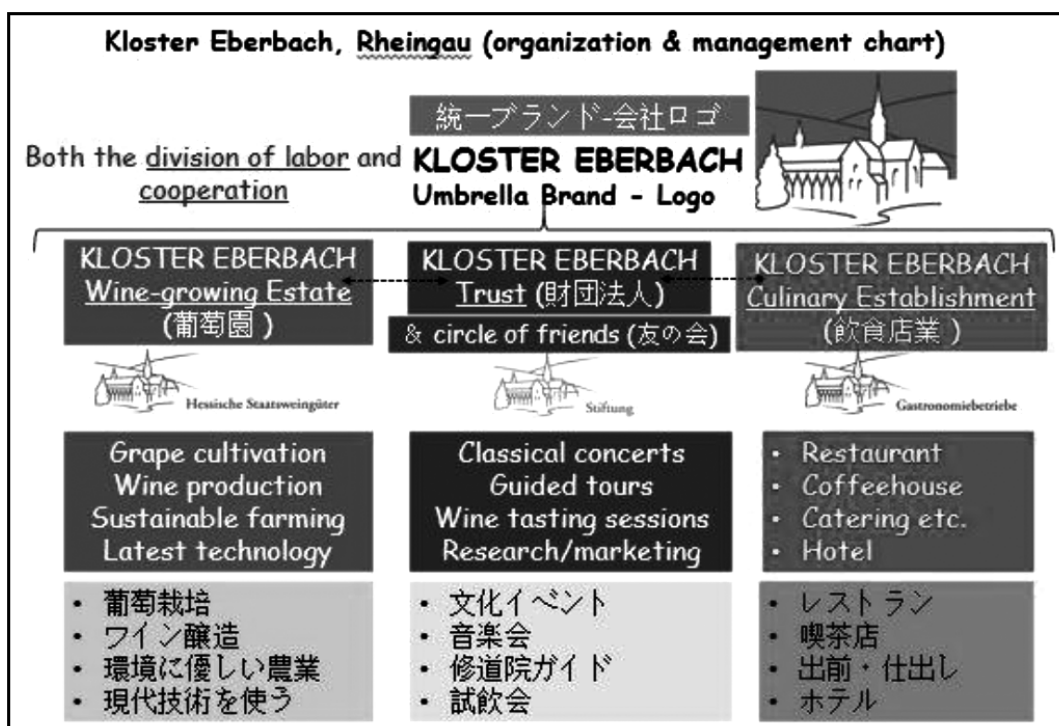


Figure 23: Organization & management chart of Kloster Eberbach (overview).
Made by author.

if we look at the visitor numbers over the past eight years, the verdict is mixed (Figure 22). Possible reasons for this will be discussed below.

Third, if we look at the field of hospitality which is so important for tourism, hotel and gastronomy are dealt with professionally by various facilities. The cloister restaurant “Klosterschänke” serves local specialities, including excellent wine and tasty beer produced by the monastery. The affiliated hotel “Gästehaus” has modern furnished rooms in a moderate style within the ancient buildings of the monastery, which also has its own new sauna complex. There is also a monastery shop, where wine, beer, and souvenirs can be purchased.

The three pillars of Eberbach and their roles are illustrated in Figure 23.

Discussion & Conclusion 2: Local Analysis (Case Study Kloster Eberbach)

Basically, in the case of such an ancient Cistercian monastery like Eberbach, one can expect potential for heritage tourism. This is also related to its special scenic location on the banks of the River Rhine and its vineyards.

Nevertheless, the success of the monastery, which is very rural, and thus where visitors do not even pass by, is remarkable. Without doubt, the general renovation of the monastery, backed by the federal state of Hesse for 20 years, has been a prerequisite for today's success. Without an intact building fabric and a dignified aura, even a place steeped in history may quickly lose its appeal. This being said, however, the success of the former monastery cannot be explained merely by its general renovation. Rather, the unique organizational structure and operation of the former monastery guarantees high quality in all areas of expertise:

First, we can see wine production at the highest level, using cutting-edge technology, and following eco-friendly standards. At the same time, it is still embedded in the history of the place.

Second, the same is true for its restoration, cultural program, and event management. The marvellous state of the buildings, open space, and cultural landscape provides an impressive, carefully restored backdrop and landscape setting. And, most important, to be able to make the right decisions (how to find the delicate balance of restoration of the old and development of the new), independent historical research, supported by the Friends' Association, makes all the difference when it later comes to the implementation of measures on the ground. It is not just about the appropriate, accurately executed manual renovation by the craftsmen, but also about the vision for the overall context. It is this vision and understanding that – without a sound historical and planning expertise – often falls behind.

As a result of this overall expertise and activities on-site, Kloster Eberbach sets new standards for heritage tourism.

Finally, there only remains the question of stagnating visitor numbers. Basically, around 100,000 visitors per year in Eberbach can be regarded as a high number, which reflects the success of the monastery. However, the pattern shown in Figure 22 is somehow similar to the pattern for the whole

region seen in Figure 5. The decline in visitor numbers in 2009 (and 2010) is seen as a direct result of the economic crisis following the collapse of Lehman Brothers in the autumn of 2008. The numbers then rise again.

Though, the recent decline since 2013/2014 raises questions. Should this be associated with the increased risk of terrorism in Europe after the terrible IS attacks in France? This would constitute a supra-regional reason, which might explain the new downward trend. Apart from that, the Rheingau as well as Eberbach itself will have to think about the future trend in cultural tourism. For this in particular, it is important to understand all target groups in their way of life even better, in order to make improved offers, according to people's lifestyle, dreams, and preferences.

The author is convinced that the Rhine as a tourist destination in general and Kloster Eberbach in particular have the skills and potential to cope with this ongoing challenge.

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Notes

All photos and graphs with copyright have been used with kind permission by indicated sources.

- 1) *Cultural landscape* (文化的景觀): There is no universal definition of cultural landscape. However, most experts regard it as a rather rural area, shaped by traditional farming, forestry, and culture (Konold 2012, Edani 2012). Landform, scenery, long-lasting agricultural practices, local building stock and lifestyle result in a regional unique character. From the perspective of the author, to understand this character and sell it in an appropriate manner as a part of the tourism product, is a key for successful heritage tourism (Vafadari 2013, Poggendorf 2015).
- 2) The "Upper Middle Rhine Valley" is a 65-km section of the River Rhine between the towns Koblenz and Bingen in Germany, which has been inscribed as a World Heritage Cultural Landscape since 2002. For

- further information, see the UNESCO webpage: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1066>
- 3) The investigation area includes five administrative districts along the Rhine Valley: Rheingau-Taunus-Kreis, Koblenz (Kreisfreie Stadt), Mayen-Koblenz, Rhein-Lahn-Kreis, and Mainz-Bingen. In fact, the borderline and overall area of these counties differ. However, this oval line is sufficient to represent the catchment area.
 - 4) Data collection consists of foreign tourist arrivals in the investigation area, compare footnote 3.
 - 5) The information and data about noise pollution in the Middle Rhine Valley have been provided by Mr. Frank Gross, chairman of the citizens group “Pro Rheintal”. Phone talk and e-mails on 2016/11/14, with kind permission to use the graphics. Further information provided by Professor Markus Hecht, Department of Rail Vehicles, Technical University Berlin, in the documentary “Stille Bahn” (Silent Train) on <http://www.3sat.de/mediathek/> (produced April 30th, 2014, findable on this webpage with keyword search “Stille Bahn”).
 - 6) For further information please see: SEKISUI Infrastructure and Environmental Engineering, SEKISUI Chemical GmbH, Germany: <http://www.sekisui-rail.com/en/calmmoon-rail-en.html>
 - 7) Mittelrhein-Wein e.V., St. Goar, Ms. Hiltrud Specht on 2016/11/16 first-hand information via e-mail
 - 8) Data are available only for the Rheingau (Hesse). However, Peter Seyffardt, president of the regional viticulture union, has indicated that a similar trend is true for the whole investigation area (e-mail of 2016/11/07).
 - 9) Statement by Ms. Isabel Meyer, Rheingauer Weinbauverband (viticulture union) on 2016/11/16 via e-mail, translated into English (by the author).
 - 10) The following website provides information in three languages on current tourism offers on the Middle Rhine, for various target groups: “The Romantic Rhine”: <http://www.romantischer-rhein.de/en/region>
 - 11) 1803 is the year of secularization in Germany; consequently, monasteries were dissolved and church land expropriated. Eberbach was also affected by this.
 - 12) “The Name of the Rose” is a 1986 Italian-French-German drama mystery film playing in a medieval abbey, directed by Jean-Jacques Annaud, with Sean Connery, and based on the book of the same name by Umberto Eco.
 - 13) The restoration of this loop path was promoted by the EU-LEADER program, which is funding projects at the local level in order to revitalize rural areas (Söder 2016, via e-mail to the author, from 2016/11/21).

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Mittelrhein Momente (Winegrowers and gastronomy)	http://mittelrheinmomente.de/
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Upper Middle Rhine Valley (UNESCO)	http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1066
Zweckverband Welterbe Oberes Mittelrheintal (municipal cooperative initiative)	http://www.welterbe-oberes-mittelrheintal.de

ドイツのライン川沿岸における革新的文化観光 —地域発展と現場での成果：エーバーバッハ修道院が示す新たな規範—

ポッゲンドルフ ローレンツ

要約

ライン川はヨーロッパおよびドイツにおける定評ある旅行先として、現在もなお世界中の多くの観光客を引きつけている。本論文の目的はその成功の理由を探ることである。

まず注目すべきは、この地域では魅力的な風景と豊かな文化遺産が大いに保存されているということである。また他方でライン川は、十八世紀末にロマン派の人びとによって興味をそそる旅行地として大いに賞賛され、さらに、旅行業界のパイオニアであるトーマス・クックによって見事に商品化されたことによって、国外にも広く知られるようになった。自然と文化それぞれの長所が比類なく結びついているということとライン川のロマンチックなイメージが、今日に至るまで、この土地に特別な雰囲気を与え続けているのである。

しかし、全ドイツの観光業が経験しているブームとは対照的に、ライン川沿いを訪れる旅行者の数はここ数年停滞している。このことを本論文では、ミッテルラインとラインガウ地域の観光客数の最近の統計データをドイツ全土の観光客数のデータと比較することによって明らかにしている。統計によると、全ドイツの観光業は2007年から2014年にかけて35%増という明らかな躍進を遂げているのに対し、ライン川沿岸の対象地域では、8%とわずかではあるが後退を示していることがわかる。この停滞の要因のひとつはおそらく、現在のライン川のイメージがもはやあらゆるタイプの観光客にアピールするものではなくなっていることにあるだろう。

本論文ではさらに、観光業にも影響を与える可能性のあるラインタールの環境変化、すなわち、ライン川兩岸における鉄道建設とそれに伴う貨物列車による騒音の発生や、急傾斜地でのワイン用ブドウ栽培の放棄による風景の変化についても考察している。ここで忘れてはならないのは、ブドウ畑は何世紀も前からこの地域のアイデンティティを形成するものであったということである。現在では、ブドウ畑復活のための支援が、観光業という観点から行われている。本論文では、現場でのこうした実践的な問題解決の試みについて検討している。

最後に、どのようにすれば長期にわたる土地利用、文化保護、革新的な文化観光が同時に成功しうるかを示すために、およそ九百年の歴史をもつラインガウのエーバーバッハ修道院の例が取り上げられる。旧シトー会修道院のエーバーバッハ修道院は現在、近代的な運営によるブドウ農園と文化活動や修復を担当する財団と飲食店事業とで構成されている。本論文はエーバーバッハの多方面にわたるサービス提供と近代的な運営方法を分析し、この修道院全体が、文化観光の新しい規範を示しているということを明らかにしている。

キーワード：ライン川、文化観光、地域遺産、エーバーバッハ修道院